



RWANDA

UNITED NATIONS SITUATION REPORT

Covering the month of January 1996



Office of the
Resident Coordinator
Kigali, Rwanda
14 February 1996

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS.....	3
MAJOR EVENTS	5
I.GENERAL SITUATION	5
A. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS	5
B. SECURITY SITUATION.....	8
C. HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION	8
(D) BURUNDI.....	9
II. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.....	11
A. THE 1996 ROUND TABLE	11
B. CAPACITY BUILDING.....	11
C JUDICIAL SYSTEM.....	12
D. SOCIAL SECTORS.....	14
(1) HEALTH.....	14
(2) EDUCATION / SEMINARS	15
E. RESETTLEMENT AND REINTEGRATION OF RETURNEES	17
IV CONCLUSION.....	18

This United Nations Situation Report has been compiled from information provided by the Government of Rwanda, UN agencies, UNAMIR, IOM, ICRC NGOs and donors. It is produced once a month and seeks to give an up-to-date picture of the progress or constraints in key areas of humanitarian intervention and rehabilitation in Rwanda. The Report also highlights political and socio-economic trends in the country to the extent that they may have implications for on-going relief and rehabilitation activities. The Office of the Resident Coordinator welcomes contributions from its humanitarian and development partners in Rwanda.

Glossary of Acronyms

ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BSF	Belgium Survival Fund
CAGE	State Management Capacity Building
CAP	Connaissance-Attitude-Pratique
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CEDC	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
CIVPOL	UNAMIR Civilian Police
COOP[Cooperazione Internazionale
ex-FAR	ex-Forces Armées Rwandaises
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFW	Food For Work
FRW	Francs Rwandais
GOR	Government of Rwanda
HRFOR	Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPJ	Inspecteur de Police Judiciaire
MICOMART	Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat
MIJEUMA	Ministère de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MINADEF	Ministry of Defence
MINEPRISEC	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
MINESUPRES	Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture
MINIFAPROFE	Ministry of Family and Advancement of Women
MINIFOP	Ministry of Public Office
MININTER	Ministry of Interior
MINIPLAN	Ministry of Planning
MINIREISO	Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration
MINITRASO	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MT	Metric Tonnes
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
ONAPO	National Population Office
ONATRACOM	Office National de Transport et de Communication
PAN	Programme Alimentaire Nutritionnel
RCM	Red Cross Message

MAJOR EVENTS

- Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs undertakes official mission to Zaire.
- Canada to withdraw contingent from UNAMIR.
- U.S. Ambassador to the UN visits Rwanda.
- International Commission of Inquiry issues interim report.
- Former President of Mali visits Rwanda
- Rwandese refugees flee Mugano and Ntamba camps in Burundi.
- Closure of two refugee camps in Zaire appears imminent.
- UNSC resolution addresses conflict in Burundi.
- Three Members of International Tribunal beaten by RPA soldiers.

I. GENERAL SITUATION

A. Political Developments

Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana, led a Government of Rwanda (GOR) delegation to Zaire on 3 January as a follow-up to the Cairo Summit. The goal of the mission was to find a solution to the problem of refugees and to the contentious issue of Rwandese assets looted by former Government officials. Zairian President Mobutu told Minister Gasana that Zaire would return the assets to the GOR. These include billions of Rwandese Francs, 175 buses belonging to ONATRACOM (the Rwandese national transport company), radio and television equipment, and arms and other military equipment, including nine helicopters.

Canada has told the UN that it will withdraw its contingent from UNAMIR in early February, more than one month before the mission is scheduled to end. In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Canada's Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Robert Fowler, stated "The decision to withdraw reflects the Canadian view that the mandate renewed in December 1995 is not viable, given the authorised force structure."

United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Ms. Madeleine Albright, visited Rwanda on 20 and 21 January as part of a five-nation African tour. She was accompanied by senior officials from the U.S. Departments of State and Defence. During her visit, Ambassador Albright met with Rwandese President Pasteur Bizimungu, and Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame.

consider an embargo on arms and related matériel to Burundi and to impose travel restrictions and other measures "against those leaders who continued to encourage violence". A further decision will be contingent on the findings of a full report on the situation which the Secretary-General is requested to submit by 20 February 1996.

Expressing concern over the situation in Burundi and Rwanda during talks with the UN Secretary-General on 12 January, French President Jacques Chirac reiterated France's desire that the UN and OAU organise a conference on the Great Lakes region. On 16 January the European Union issued a statement condemning continued violence in Burundi and expressed support for UN efforts to resolve the crisis. The EU stated its willingness to support "concrete measures in favour of peace and reconciliation between the different groups".

On 29 January three members of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, two men (Dutch) and one woman (American), were beaten by RPA soldiers in Kigali. The incident occurred after the Tribunal personnel, driving in a UNAMIR vehicle, apparently inadvertently blocked a driveway which a military vehicle was approaching. After taking the driver from the car, the soldiers, including one officer, brought the three into a nearby compound and told them to kneel down. The men were insulted, kicked, beaten with rifle butts and threatened at gun point. The woman was slapped in the face many times. Upon identifying themselves as Tribunal members they were taken back to their car and allowed to leave. After the incident, the victims went directly to NorMed hospital where one of the men stayed the night for observation. All three Tribunal members have since left Rwanda. According to Reuters, Mr. Emmanuel Ndahiro, an aid to the Minister of Defence, Major-General Kagame, denounced the beatings as "unacceptable" and announced that the military was investigating the incident. He stated that the soldiers had been detained and would be punished. In a meeting with the Deputy Prosecutor of the Tribunal, Judge Honoré Rakotomana, the Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana, apologised for the beatings and expressed the GOR's desire to cooperate with the Tribunal in facilitating its task. The UN Resident Coordinator deplored the incident and expressed his sympathy for the victims. At the same time, he acknowledged the GOR's apology and expressed his view that the beatings were an isolated case which did not represent a trend.

The question of the UN's post-UNAMIR structure in Rwanda continues to retain the attention of the international community. Following a meeting with Mr. Claude Dusaidi, Political Advisor to the VicePresident, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, announced that the GOR is in favour of a civilian presence to assure political continuation after UNAMIR's departure on 8 March. This civilian presence would support the repatriation of refugees and deal with other issues such as justice, human rights, prisons and national reconciliation. The GOR would like to see UNAMIR be shaped into civilian force consisting of engineers, doctors and technicians. The UN Secretary-General's February report to the Security Council on Rwanda will consider, among other things, the issue of UNAMIR's mandate.

During the month of January the question of frequency allocations and communication equipment fees was the subject of lengthy discussions between the GOR and UN agencies. According to the GOR, following the genocide, international organizations and NGOs introduced communications equipment into Rwanda without proper frequency allocation, causing general and uncontrolled interference of radio frequencies. The GOR is now attempting to standardise frequency use and has required that each user be registered and hold a valid license. To address the issue a Working Group on Assumption), 25 September (Republic Day); 1 November (All Saints Day), 25 December (Christmas). The date for the Muslim holiday Eid-Al-Fitr will be subsequently announced.

B. Security Situation

Despite the low-level insurgency campaign being conducted by ex-FAR from the refugee camps in Zaire, the overall security situation in Rwanda has shown signs of improvement. Although the number of reported incidents is relatively low, there continues to be concerns in the border areas particularly due to mines. There have been reports of up to four incidents per week involving local residents. Mines are being laid by both the RPA for defensive purposes and by infiltrators from the camps in Zaire. The infiltrators are targeting infrastructure such as electrical power plants.

The rate of security incidents involving the local population increased somewhat during January. While numbers are generally low, the incidents are most often accompanied by violence and participants are usually armed. Many of the UN field offices are reporting banditry and assassinations as the main security concern among the local population. Areas most affected are the northern part of Rwanda, in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefectures.

During the month of January two incidents involving UN international staff were reported. On 6 January three armed men appeared at the window of a UNICEF staff member's house. The men threatened the staff member with a gun and requested him to open the door. Robbers entered the house and stole money and personal effects totaling US\$ 1,800. A description of the second incident, involving three members of the International Tribunal, is provided above.

C. Human Rights Situation

Arrests without presentation of a mandate, and in non-compliance with other legal procedures, continued throughout the country. Reports of other possible human rights violations included approximately 43 killings and over 20 possible disappearances. According to HRFOR, reports of ill-treatment, much more prevalent in communal cachots than in the central prisons, continued, particularly in Gikongoro Prefecture. Ill-treatment was reported to take place in several of the Prefecture's 16 communal cachots. Fewer cases of ill-treatment in detention centres, however, were reported in Butare Prefecture.

HRFOR investigated the death of a refugee who had returned from Burundi on 27 December. The returnee was arrested by two RPA soldiers on 6 January in

Butare prefecture, and taken to a communal office where, according to reports, he later died. According to sources, the victim had knife wounds on his body. Local authorities, however, stated the returnee died from hepatitis. The Parquet opened an investigation, and two soldiers have been arrested in connection with the death.

HRFOR's staffing fell from 107 on 31 December to 93 on 31 January, mostly due to United Nations Volunteers not renewing their contracts. Recruitment of UNVs to replace those who left was delayed due to financial constraints

They were accompanied on the visit by the Sous-Prefets of Ngarama and Murambi. The visit went well and as a result 88 people, all "new caseload", returned to Nyagatare on 22 January 1996.

(D) *Burundi*

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, visited Bujumbura on 7 and 8 January at the request of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, to address the security situation created by the withdrawal of most humanitarian workers from the northern provinces and Gitega. During her visit to Bujumbura, Mrs. Ogata met with the President, the Prime Minister, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Marc Faguy, and members of the diplomatic corps. In a press conference in Nairobi on her return to Geneva, the High Commissioner said she was deeply concerned about the deteriorating security situation inside Burundi and would recommend to the UN Secretary-General the deployment of UN guards to protect UN personnel and their properties.

In a letter dated 16 January to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General warned members of the Security Council about escalation of the conflict in Burundi and advocated a major initiative to promote a dialogue embracing all the elements of the political spectrum there. The Secretary-General restated an earlier proposal urging the Security Council to maintain a military presence in Zaire capable of intervening rapidly in the event of a sudden deterioration of the situation, "a preventive measure that could help to avoid a repetition of the tragic events in Rwanda". That proposal also envisions the deployment of human rights observers and the stationing of UN guards inside Burundi to protect humanitarian organisation teams. In a letter dated 18 January, the Burundian Government expressed its opposition to the deployment of troops in the country's immediate vicinity and the limited deployment of UN guards in Burundi. On 27 January a five-member UN team arrived in Burundi to assess the security problems of humanitarian agencies and NGOs working in the country and determine whether UN guards should be deployed to protect their operations.

During her visit to Burundi, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright delivered a letter to Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya from U.S. President Bill Clinton calling on all Burundians to resolve their differences peacefully. Ambassador Albright stated the U.S. would "not support any government imposed by force from any source...." In a

statement before the Security Council on 29 January. She warned the U.S. would indeed "lead an effort to isolate such a regime".

According to UNHCR, during the night of 17 to 18 January, two hundred soldiers of the Burundi army, equipped with heavy weapons and tanks, penetrated in the Mugano area of Muyinga Province. As a consequence, the 15,500 refugee population left Mugano camp in the direction of Tanzania. On 20 January UNHCR Ngara reported that an estimated 14,000 refugees, including some 700 Burundians had arrived at the border area. On 20 January some 16,000 refugees left the nearby Ntarnba camp, reportedly out of fear. Most of them stayed along the Burundi border, waiting to enter Tanzania. Officially, the Tanzanian border with Burundi remained closed but the Ministry of Defence gave authorisation to the Ngara District Commissioner to allow the refugees in "on humanitarian grounds". As of 24 January, 16,000 refugees from Mugano and Ntamba camps had been allowed to enter Tanzania. A delegation led by the Burundi Minister of Defence and the UNHCR Representative visited Ntamba on 24 January. According to UNHCR 5,129 refugees returned to Rwanda during the reporting period. In response to the influx of returnees from Burundi, WFP is increasing its storage have also decided to expand the "Children in Conflict with the Law" Project to include legal defence for children claiming property left by their deceased parents.

As UNESCO-PEER agents train the trainers of children in detention centres, they also gather information which helps their own projects and those of several partners, including MINEPRISEC, MIJEUMA, and UNICEF, in the preparation of curricula and the elaboration of strategies for reintegrating child detainees into the Rwandese school system. Data collected by ICRC from the different detention centres has also proven very useful. UNICEF and UNESCO-PEER are both concentrating on the short-term training of trainers and the provision of basic literacy and math materials and recreational equipment for detained children. They are also conducting a survey on curricular and material needs for a mid- to long-term project benefiting children in detention centres.

The UNICEF Trauma Recovery Programme began recruiting 11 new trauma advisors to collaborate with 11 others already working in the prefectures. This will enable the trauma specialists to increase their coverage of the traumatised population and support each other. Since September 1994, the UNICEF trauma team has trained over 6,000 social agents in trauma identification and healing methods, enabling them to assist around 145,000 children. In 1996 training will be focused on teachers and medical workers as they have the most direct contact with traumatised children.

As of the end of January, ICRC had reunited 2,753 Rwandese children with their parents since the beginning of reunification efforts in August 1994. However, more than 58,000 children in the Great Lakes region were still without contact with their families, out of a total of 87,200 registered as unaccompanied in the ICRC data base. In addition, the central database has information on more than 35,000 parents searching for their children. ICRC closely followed the cases of unaccompanied Rwandese refugee children leaving Ntarnba and Mugano camps in Burundi and crossing into Tanzania. The joint effort made by ICRC and other

organizations such as UNICEF and SCF in identifying lost children and helping find their parents constitutes the world's biggest tracing programme since World War 11.

The Red Cross Message (RCM) service is also an integral part of re-establishing links between family members. More than 124,000 Red Cross Messages were distributed and 133,000 collected during the month of January. However, the exchange of RCMs between Rwanda and Burundi remained suspended due to the general insecurity prevailing in Burundi.

WFP continues to regularly provide food for most of the children placed in Rwandese institutions for unaccompanied minors. During January over 7,500 such children benefited from WFP's assistance.

II. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

A. The 1996 Round Table

Preparations are underway for the 1996 Round Table, due to be held on 2 and 3 May in Geneva. Three working groups have been established to focus on the GOR's three priority areas: (A) justice and security, (B) capacity building; and (C) the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. A first meeting of the Round Table Steering Committee was held on 19 January. This Committee, chaired by the Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Planning (MINIPLAN) and composed of representatives.

B. Capacity Building

From 7 to 14 January at the "Centre Rwanda's de Formation des Cadres" in Murambi (Gitarama Prefecture), a seminar, financed through the UNDP project "State Management Capacity Building" (CAGE), was held for bourgmestres from all communes of the country. The seminar, in which 143 out of Rwanda's 145 bourgmestres participated, was inaugurated by the Vice-President and Minister of Defence. The objective of the seminar was to provide the bourgmestres, most of whom have been in office for one year or less, with basic notions of community-based management. Topic areas included, inter alia, management of public goods, communal finances, income-generating projects, justice, conflict resolution, leadership techniques and decision making. The role of the bourgmestres as the link between the State and the citizenry was emphasised. President Bizimungu and high-ranking Rwandese officials including the President of the National Assembly, the Vice-Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior, along with representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Rwanda and members of international organisations, attended the closing ceremony. The seminar issued various recommendations geared towards increasing the role of communes and their bourgmestres in the post-war administration of Rwanda.

In an effort to assist capacity building in Rwanda, IOM has developed an accelerated return assistance programme for qualified Rwandese professionals. In coordination with MINIREISO, priority sectors will be targeted within both the public and private sector. Concrete job vacancies will be identified and Rwandese living

abroad will then be recruited and matched with the advertised positions. By the end of the 15-month programme, a total of 330 highly-qualified Rwandese will have been placed in key positions, thus contributing to the rehabilitation and development of the country. As a first step in the implementation of the programme, a support group, chaired by MINIREISO and comprised of representatives from MIMIFOP, MINESUPRES, the National University of Rwanda, the Chamber of Commerce and IOM, has been constituted. The group met for the first time on 26 January. The University was selected as the first priority. Vacancies are now being identified and active recruitment will begin immediately in Europe, North America, Western and Southern Africa, as well as in neighbouring countries.

The Ministry of Planning (MINIPLAN), in close collaboration with the National Population Office (ONAPO), will be undertaking a socio-demographic survey over a one-year period. The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) will provide technical and financial assistance. The information gathered through the survey, concerning the distribution, age, health and living standards of the Rwandese population, will form the basis of a population database which will be used for development planning and for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of population policies and programmes. In addition, the survey project is expected to help build the institutional capacity needed for future statistical activities, in particular a population and housing census. Unlike a census, which would reach all of Rwanda's residents, the survey will involve only a representative sample of the population. A seminar to plan an information campaign was held on 25 and 26 January for the regional representatives of MINIPLAN, ONAPO, and sub-prefects in charge of socio-cultural matters. Meetings for bourgmestres and administrators are being organised at the prefectural level. The survey is scheduled to begin in May 1996.

On 31 January, Radio Rwanda reported that the United Nations was trying to find a replacement for Judge Goldstone, who had been appointed to head the Constitutional Court in his own country, South Africa. Radio Rwanda indicated that the replacement for Judge Goldstone would probably be Canadian.

C *Judicial System*

The Ministry of Justice has communicated its revised plan for UNDP's "Rehabilitation of the Justice System" (Phase II) project. The plan proposes the recruitment of ten legal advisors to assist in the establishment of "special chambers" to handle genocide cases, training of magistrates and preparations of hearings in the Courts of First Instance throughout the country. The legal advisors will also train "Inspecteurs de police judiciaire" (IPJs) in methods for carrying out investigations. A new component of the project will provide enhanced remuneration for over 1,000 judicial personnel in order for the Ministry of Justice to attract qualified staff currently working in the private sector and to motivate magistrates already employed. The project will also provide equipment for the public prosecutor's office and tribunals in the prefectures. The revised budget, whose formal approval is expected shortly, stands at US\$ 4.2 million. The project is financed through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda with contributions from Great Britain, The Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Finland.

During January, the Government of Rwanda adopted new legislation compatible with the Arusha Peace Accords and international humanitarian law. On 18 January, the Fundamental Law was amended to allow the establishment of the first "Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature". The National Assembly also amended article 12 of the Constitution so as to incorporate certain provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which, taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances Rwanda has endured, would allow the adoption of legislation on criminal procedures retroactively regularising the arrest of those suspected of crimes related to genocide.

Recent nominations of "Officiers du Ministère Public" also aided in remedying the paralysis of the judicial system: six jurist Prosecutors of the Republic were appointed by decision of the Council of Ministers on 19 January. They will occupy their functions in the parquets of Kigali, Kibuye, Gikongoro, Byumba, Cyangugu and Ruhengeri. Also appointed were "Prosecutors General" at the Courts of Appeal in Kigali and in Nyabisindu. This latest decision will allow the parquets to become operational. None of the four Courts of Appeal in Rwanda have been functioning. While the prefectural "Commissions de Triage" were at a virtual standstill, communal-level commissions began to function in increasing numbers. The work of the Tribunals of First Instance was strengthened in most prefectures by the deployment of interns who will eventually be appointed non jurist magistrates. These individuals have already completed a formal training course organised by the NGO Citizen's Network and funded by UNDP. Of these, four were deployed to Ruhengeri Prefecture, seven to Gisenyi, six to the Tribunal of First Instance in Kibungo, and seven others to the parquet in Kibungo.

A new project, approved by the GOR and UNDP on 13 January, is intended to alleviate prison overcrowding in addition to strengthening the "Commissions de Triage". The project will finance an extension of the Cyangugu Prison, a site experiencing acute overcrowding. Most of the project's funds, however, will be used to create "Commissions de Triage," at the commune level and strengthen those currently in place at the prefecture level, thus advancing the legal process by increasing the Commissions' ability to further investigation and build suspect dossiers. Technical sub-committees to help with investigations will also be set up.

On 18 January the GOR and UNDP signed the second phase of the programme which will make further improvements to the training facility and provide electrification. Phase II will also fund training for a third group of 750 cadets. The largest component of this phase, however, provides for the construction of living quarters for police in 100 communes. The budget for this second phase is US\$ 2.3 million contributed by The Netherlands through UNDP cost-sharing arrangements.

As a contribution to the re-establishment of the police force in Rwanda, WFP, in a joint programme with UNDP, is providing food for communal police trainees and continues to assist the training centre for Gendarmes in Ruhengeri.

D. Social Sectors

(1) Health

A joint WHO/ODA (World Health Organisation/Overseas Development Administration) mission was carried out in Rwanda to examine different ways of increasing national human resource development to reinforce emergency intervention capabilities in the health sector. The mission gathered information necessary to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the training needs of health personnel.

Through technical cooperation between the GOR, the Spanish Government and WHO, the rehabilitation of the Ndera Neuro-psychiatric Hospital began in early January. The rehabilitation project was made possible by a donation from Andalousia. Under this project, WHO procured medical equipment and one ambulance for Ndera Hospital. UNICEF is planning the third phase of rehabilitation of health centres. Work on two hospitals in Gikongoro and Cyangugu and three health centres in Butare, is expected to begin in early March.

In January, ICRC maintained the focus of its health activities on reconstructing health centres and addressing medical needs in places of detention. Under the auspices of ICRC, the French and German Red Cross continued to rehabilitate 14 health centres which were damaged during the conflict in 1994. As part of an effort to support the Rwandese health sector, Red Cross personnel delivered fluids, microscopes and other laboratory material to the Rutare health centre, and began constructing a kitchen. Furthermore, they vaccinated 340 children under four against measles, tetanus, polio and tuberculosis. An evaluation of five new Red Cross-supported health centres determined the aid action to be undertaken. ICRC doctors and nurses also carried out medical duties in Rwanda's 14 prisons. They helped set up dispensaries where Rwandese staff carry out the day-to-day medical consultations and treatments. The most common diseases in the central prisons, as identified by ICRC, are dysentery, malaria, tuberculosis and respiratory infections.

With the collaboration of the Ministry of Health, WHO is conducting a one-month training programme in the pharmaceutical sector. The objective of the programme is to contribute to the development of managerial tools and to train the central pharmacy (OPHAR) management team in international marketing and the supply of pharmaceutical products and other medical equipment. A kit of drugs including tuberculostatics, anti-schistosomiasis, anti-meningitis and other antibiotics has been provided to the Ministry of Health. As the emergency phase is gradually over and ICRC progressively.

The water supply to Gitarama town was achieved as ICRC completed rehabilitation work on the Muhabati - Nyambuye system. Rehabilitation and community outreach programs run by the Australian and American Red Cross were ongoing in 14 communes in Gisenyi and Butare Prefectures. An ICRC educational theatre play explaining the importance of clean water continued touring Butare Prefecture.

WFP has three projects with Electrogaz in which more than 15 kms of water mains in Kibuye and Gikongoro are being rehabilitated through FFW. This includes replacing old lines, rehabilitating old springs and capturing new springs. In Gikongoro alone, the flow has gone from 0 cubic meters at the start of the project in October 1995 to 7 cubic meters in January 1996. In the third water project, sand is being prepared via WFP's FFW program in Butare. This sand, which is critical for water purification, will be used in the filtering process in Kigali, Butare and Gisenyi. This project will produce 2,500 MTs of sand for water purification, enough for the next five years for these three cities' purification plants.

In addition to the water rehabilitation programs, WFP also has sanitation programs currently underway in Kibuye, Byumba and Gikongoro. These have been successful in eliminating trash, building public toilets, and reducing diseases by disposing of waste water and reducing the habitat for malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

The national "Water Quality Study" conducted by the Ministry of Public Works, Electrogaz and UNICEF was completed at the end of January. The results will be issued in the next *Situation Report*. During the reporting period UNICEF also financed the installation of a generator, switchboard and a pump to run the water supply system in the Miyove detention centre. The centre will house female prisoners who are pregnant or nursing once they have been separated from the main prisoners. Five hundred metres of piping and fittings and one ton of cement was given by UNICEF to repair a water pipeline in Shyorongi commune in Kigali Rurale. Around 1,500 people will benefit once the water supply is restored.

(2) Education / Seminars

The Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture (MINESUPRES) and UNESCO jointly organised a two-day seminar on the central theme "Peace Culture". This seminar, financed by UNESCO, was held on 17 and 18 January. UNESCO Director-General, Mr. Federico Mayor, delegated a senior specialist in the Programme of Peace Culture, Mr. Edouard Matoko. He was joined by the Director of UNESCO House of Peace in Bujumbura, the UNESCO Media Kigali Chairperson and a delegate from UNESCO-PEER. Mr. Matoko and lecturers from Rwanda National University (UNR) recalled that illiteracy is not the best framework for building a peaceful society and that ignoring the importance of culture is detrimental to the achievement of peace. The seminar participants also stressed the role of the media in maintaining a culture of peace, emphasising that this role can be played only if the target population is literate. The participants recommended that the GOR, UNESCO and the international community in general invest more in literacy campaigns in Rwanda.

As a pre-requisite for launching Phase B of the Project on Non-formal Education (NFE), an Agreement Protocol must be signed by MIJEUMA, MINITRASO, MIFAPROFE, UNICEF and UNESCO-PEER. According to UNESCO-PEER, the signing has been delayed by disagreements on this subject

among the three Ministries. UNESCO-PEER and UNICEF are holding discussions on the appropriate way to organise the NFE with the Ministries concerned.

The report estimates the aggregate food production for the 1996-A season at 1,78 million tonnes, against 1.43 million tonnes in the 1995-A season, a 24% increase. This includes some 73,000 tonnes of cereals, 1 17,000 tonnes of pulses, 1 06 million tonnes of banana and plantain and 536,000 tonnes of roots and tubers. The total production represents 82% of the average for 1989-1993. The report estimates that if 12% of the refugees currently residing in neighbouring countries return to Rwanda in the first half of 1996, the population will increase to approximately 6.31 million (from an estimated 6.073 million in October 1995), resulting in food deficits of 71,000 tonnes of cereals, 26,000 tonnes of pulses and 4,071 tonnes of oil. These deficits will need to be met through emergency food aid.

Several crops were harvested during the month of January, particularly beans. Yields have been good throughout Rwanda except in the eastern prefectures (Kibungo, Bugesera, Mayaga) where a long period of drought severely decreased the production of beans and maize. If the situation does not improve soon in these areas, WFP will be required to undertake more targeted distributions, such as is currently the case in the Mutara region. Also in the east, plantations of manioc and sweet potatoes were exploited but not always replanted. In the long term this could lead to a shortage of cuttings. In addition, coffee and banana plantations in the region have not been sufficiently tended, eventually resulting in a quantitative and qualitative decrease in production. In the volcanic regions (Gisenyi and Ruhengeri Prefectures), cereal crops (maize, sorghum and wheat) were harvested. January rains and the availability of seeds allowed farmers to plant their sorghum normally.

Overall, the phytosanitary situation can be considered normal, with the only important attacks of defoliating caterpillars occurring in zones having suffered from the drought. The largest problem facing farmers remains the low availability of inputs. Fertilizers, potato stem cuttings and pesticides, in particular, are in short supply, the cost of these items being relatively high. It should be noted that private parties have invested in this sector and have supplied certain zones (Ruhengeri and Gisenyi) with dithane.

For the 1996-B season (February to July 1996) the FAO assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAGRI) in estimating agricultural input needs for vulnerable groups and in gathering information on pledges made by different donors in this area. Of the US\$ 5.9 million required, US\$ 3 million has been pledged, leaving a deficit of approximately US\$ 3 million. A coordination meeting was organised by MINAGRI on 22 January, to discuss the contributions of different organizations as well as the geographical distribution of activities. In order to monitor the situation, the FAO maintains maps and a computer data base, regularly updated, on distributions of agricultural inputs and NGO activities in the agricultural sector.

In November 1995 the Direction of Agricultural Production of MINAGRI, with FAO assistance undertook a campaign for the promotion of vegetable gardens. In order to evaluate the impact of that campaign on rural populations, on 24 January a "connaissance-attitude-pratique" (CAP) survey was begun on a sample group of 600 families. The results of this survey will be published in February.

As regards the livestock sector, veterinary departments of regional directions have resumed functioning but the lack of logistical means and veterinary products often limits their activities. The vaccination campaign against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest continues in Kibungo Prefecture where approximately 20,000 bovines were vaccinated in January. However, this campaign has been disrupted by foot and mouth disease which has been observed in all prefectures of re-launch its programmes, abandoned when the war broke out in 1994, in agricultural production, livestock rearing, forestry, credit schemes and processing/storage of agricultural goods. BSF is planning to upgrade healthcare in the three locations by rehabilitating health centres, supplying them with drugs and equipment and training health workers. UNICEF is providing technical support to ensure that the needs of women and children are addressed by the two projects.

E. Resettlement and Reintegration of Returnees

Reception and reintegration of refugees was reported as proceeding smoothly in January, with no apparent rejection of returnees by the local population. Lack of adequate housing and shortages of food continued to present the most serious obstacles for the returnees.

To harmonise UNHCR programs with GOR objectives for repatriation and reintegration of Rwandese refugees, talks have been held with the MfNIREISO and other technical ministries on the UNHCR's proposed 1996 budget. The next phase will entail the identification of settlement sites which are to include comprehensive infrastructure facilities - roads, health, education, water and sanitation for "old" and "new caseload" returnees.

On 26 January, UNHCR donated ten Toyota Landcruisers and 40 complete sets of metal detectors to the Government of Rwanda. The vehicles and equipment handed over are part of a package of assistance UNHCR has agreed to provide the GOR to enable it to accelerate the movement of returnees from border entry points and transit centres to their communes of origin. The vehicles will provide additional transport facilities for escort teams while the metal detectors will help speed up the checking of returnee luggage. These are among the measures taken jointly by the Government and UNHCR in preparation for the processing of large numbers of returnees. In the past, returnees had to spend long hours at transit centres, as verification of luggage was done manually. The ten vehicles and the equipment handed over have a total value of US\$ 273,400. Fifteen additional vehicles and other equipment and materials are expected to be provided to the GOR in due course for the same purpose.

A representative from MINIREISO has been collaborating with UNDP to launch the "Preparatory Assistance Programme for the Accelerated Plan of Action for the Reinstallation and Social Reintegration of Refugees and Formerly Displaced Persons." The GOR has selected six candidates for the positions of UNV Rehabilitation Officers, two of whom are currently working in the country. The process of recruiting Rwandese nationals for various positions has also begun.

During the Thematic Consultation, held in Kigali last November, the Dutch Government announced a contribution of US\$ 10 million, channelled through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda, to support the reinstallation and reinsertion of refugees. The Dutch Government announced its desire to ease the modalities through which the GOR could finance projects and activities according to its current priorities which are outlined in the aforementioned "Accelerated Plan of Action". Several projects have been prepared within this framework. A Trust Fund Management Officer will assist the GOR and UNDP in ensuring accountability for these funds.

In December, WFP strengthened its capacities in the border areas by increasing the storage capacities and by stocking food at strategic places in preparation for a massive return of refugees. As this massive repatriation has not occurred, WFP has altered its proposed plan for the returnees, so that Rwanda's perspectives. The future of some 1.6 million Rwandese residing outside the country, however, will determine to a large degree prospects for long-term peace and stability

IV CONCLUSION

Numerous developments at the end of January suggest a rapid evolution of the situation in the Great Lakes region and portend a large-scale return of refugees to Rwanda. Over 4,500 of the Rwandese refugees who fled two camps in Burundi at the end of the month returned to Rwanda in early February. Reports indicate that Zaire is planning a targeted repatriation and the progressive closure of refugee camps. Kibumba and Kashusha - with refugee populations of 189,000 and 47,000 respectively - are expected to be the first affected. The Governments of Tanzania and Zaire reaffirmed their adherence to agreements reached in Cairo and pledged to confront one of the principal impediments to repatriation - the influence of intimidators in the refugee camps. In addition, several diplomatic missions were undertaken in the sub-region and at the end of the month, the GOR and UNTICR stepped-up efforts to encourage the return of refugees.

The future of the country will depend largely on the capacity of the GOR - and the Rwandese people, in particular - to absorb, reintegrate and assure the security of returnees. The ability of the GOR to activate the judicial process in a fair and impartial manner has far-reaching ramifications as regards these issues. Addressing the needs and sensibilities of the genocide survivors ("rescapés") and those living in precarious conditions inside the country is another precondition for a successful resolution to the complex and difficult problems confronting the Rwandese people. The Government of Rwanda is particularly sensitive to the hardships and trauma faced by these vulnerable groups. The lack of adequate

housing, in particular, has presented difficulties for returnees and "rescapés" alike. A large number of dwellings destroyed during the war and genocide have yet to be reconstructed or rehabilitated, and many others are occupied by "old caseload" refugees. Although the GOR has reaffirmed that the rightful owners are entitled to recover their homes and property, the difficulties inherent in implementing such a policy in post-genocide Rwanda are significant.

The reception and reintegration of relatively small numbers of refugees proceeded smoothly in January. A large-scale return over a brief time-period, however, would seriously tax the country's resources and stretch the ability of Rwandese currently residing inside the country to accept returnees, many of whom are suspected of participating in the genocide. Over the past several months, plans to support reintegration and "national reconciliation" have been laid by the Government with the active support of donors, UN agencies and NGOs. The time may be close at hand for those initiatives to be put to the test. The formidable task of creating jobs and revitalising the economy looms on the horizon. Although much progress has been made in recent months, many challenges lie ahead.

JANUARY 1996 DAILY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM.

UNHCR Kigali			Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	
January 1996			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BDI	Old	Spo.	0	0	0	8	2	1	11	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	0	0	35	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Org.	0	25	0	521	0	0	0	0	783	0	602	0	0	0
	Total O/N		0	25	0	564	6	1	11	0	795	0	602	12	0	
	Refouled		0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
TAN	Old	Spo.	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	39	0	0
	Total O/N		0	0	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	158	3	39	0	0
	Refouled		0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGA	Old	Spo.	0	0	32	16	0	25	1	18	21	12	7	60	13	15
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total O/N		0	0	32	16	0	25	1	18	21	12	7	60	13	15
	Refouled		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZRE	Old	Spo.	97	7	58	141	177	34	161	322	438	384	293	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	60	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	6	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	48	6	4	0	4	0	9	19	2	2	11	0	0
		Org.	0	21	74	105	188	0	0	140	68	96	188	61	0	0
	Total O/N		97	76	198	250	384	38	161	471	525	501	489	72	0	0
	Refouled		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTH	Old	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total OTH		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	Old	Spo.	97	7	94	173	179	60	173	340	471	410	303	72	13	15
		Org.	0	0	60	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	6	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	48	7	39	4	4	0	9	19	2	2	11	0	0
		Org.	0	46	85	626	188	0	0	140	851	240	790	100	0	0
	Total O/N		97	101	246	838	390	64	173	489	1,341	671	1,101	183	13	15
Total	Spo.		97	55	101	212	183	64	173	349	490	412	305	83	13	15
	Org.		0	46	145	626	207	0	0	140	851	259	796	100	0	0
	Old		97	7	154	173	198	60	173	340	471	429	309	72	13	15
	New		0	94	92	665	192	4	0	149	870	242	792	111	0	0
	Refouled		0	0	0	0	57	0	14	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total			97	101	246	838	390	64	173	489	1,341	671	1,101	183	13	15

SOURCE.UNHCR, REPATRIATION, KIGALI. 10/02/96

Legend:

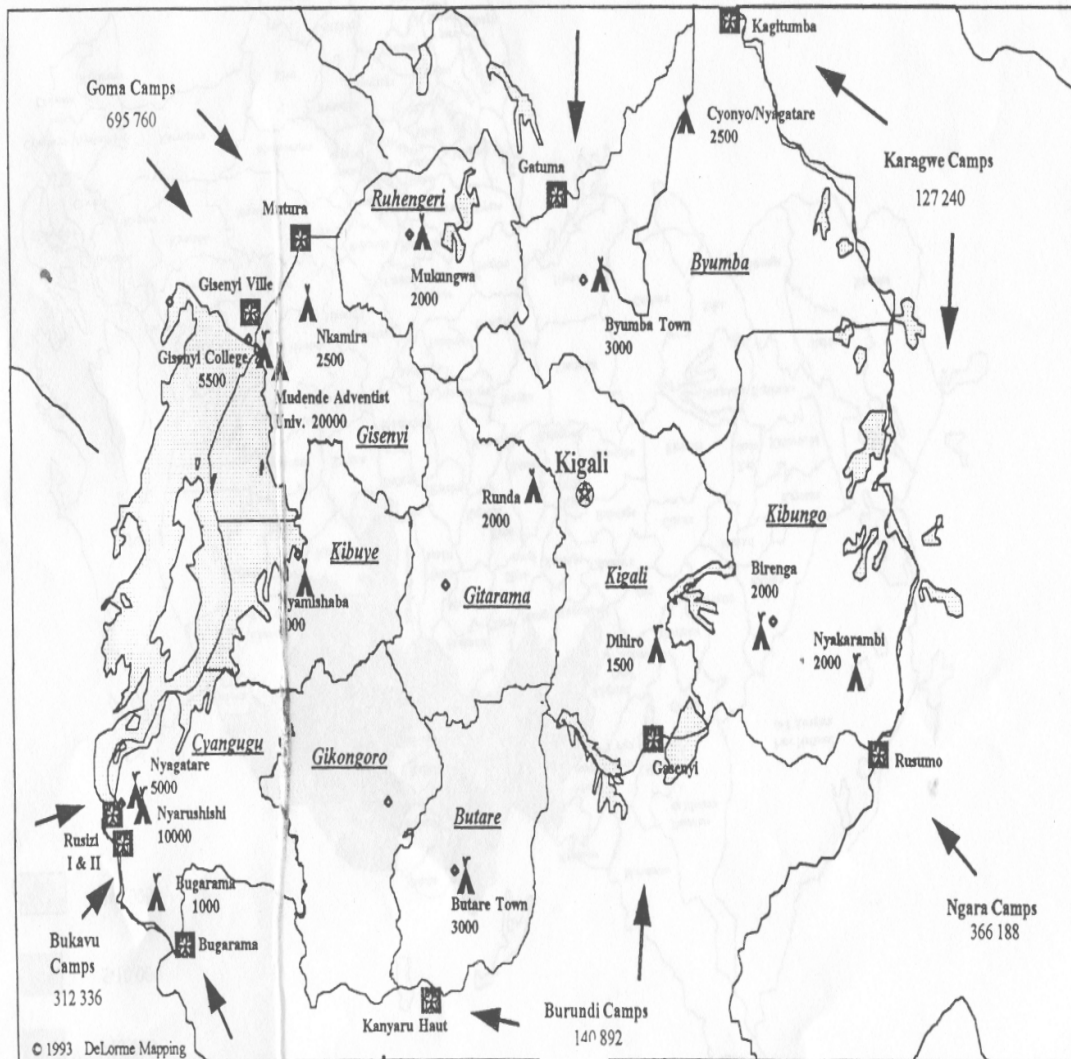
- >10,000
- 5-10,000
- <5,000

Map of Rwanda showing administrative districts and population density. The map is divided into numerous districts, each labeled with its name. The legend indicates population density in persons per square kilometer: dark grey for >10,000, medium grey for 5-10,000, and light grey for <5,000. The map shows a high concentration of population in the northern and central regions, particularly around the capital Kigali. The southern region is less densely populated. The map also shows the location of the Parc National de l'Akagera in the northeast.

Source: UNHCR Goma data, Sept 1995.

23

Border Points, Transit Centre Capacities & Refugee Camp Populations 12 Jan. 96



Gisenyi town sites subject to approval.

Camp Populations Based on UNHCR/ECIO statistics. * = Border

ansit center, reception capacity

Production HACU Database

**IOM/UNHCR TRANSPORT ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES BY HOME
PREFECTURES JANUARY 1996**

From 01/01 to 28/01/1996

PREFECTURES	ASSISTED RETURNEES TO HOME COMMUNES
BUTARE	2693
BYUMBA	268
CYANGUGU	276
GIKONGORO	187
GISENYI	1948
GITARAMA	169
KIBUNGO	2738
KIBUYE	23
KIGALI RURALE	666
KIGALI VILLE	167
RUHENGERI	1920
TOTAL	11055

Source : IOM Rwanda